Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 17. SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915 FIVE CENTS

SMITH PRESIDENT WILL VOTE YES

Dr. Burton, Head of Largest Women's College in World, Wants Equal Suffrage

"I shall vote for suffrage in Massachusetts this fall," declared Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, president of Smith College, the largest woman's college in the world, in a recent interview in the New York Tribune. "I believe women must have equal opportunity with men, and that they will surely get it," said Dr. Burton.

"There is little difference between the minds of men and the minds of women. At least, if there is, no one knows what it is. Personally I don't believe it is a question of sex, but one of personality.

"I certainly do want women to have all their rights. What I look forward to is the day when no woman shall be at a disadvantage, because of her sex, and when no woman shall be able to take an unfair advantage because of it. Both conditions exist today, and each is a necessary corollary of the other."

CHICAGO JUDGE CHANGES MIND

Judge Scully Decides that Women Election Officials Are Essential After All

Women election officials in Chicago have been reinstated. County Judge Thomas F. Scully, according to the Chicago Herald, has swept aside his decision of last month that women could not be employed at elections for filling offices on which they had no vote. To fortify himself in his position the judge said he would seek an amendment to the election law changing the requirement that judges and clerks shall be householders.

"I am satisfied the presence of women in polling places is essential," he said, "and that is why they will continue to serve as judges and clerks. They have elevated the polling places by lending dignity to them. The old days of smoke-filled voting places disappeared as soon as the women were allowed to serve. Their presence alone has prevented squabbles on registration and election days."

The women election clerks and judges of Chicago have formed a permanent organization known as the Women Judges and Clerks' Association of Cook County.

A resolution was passed declaring their readiness to aid in the reinstatement of women election officials of other cities throughout the State who have lost their positions through adverse judicial rulings.

May 1 has been fixed as the official "Planting Day" for the Pennsylvania suffrage gardens, and interesting ceremonies are now being planned.

AT THE SEPULCHRE

Fredrikke S. Palmer.

After long deliberation Governor Whitman of New York decided last week to give back to Representative Bewley, the New York canner, the bill to permit a seventy-two instead of sixty-hour day for women in canneries, which had been pushed through both Houses of the New York Legislature. But it was decided that a "compromise" bill would be drawn. Zenas L. Potter, former chief cannery investigator for the State Factory Commission, says that this "compromise" bill is worse than the first. The compromise permits more than seventy-two hours in emergencies! The passage of the first bill by the Legislature has shown thousands of New York women that they, as well as the canneries, need to be represented. There would be no compromise if women were voting in the Empire State.

SUFFRAGE O. K., SAYS EDUCATOR

Head of Pennsylvania Public Schools Will Vote Yes in November

During his talks before the various Teachers' Institutes of Pennsylvania Dr. Nathan C. Schaffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has come out strongly for woman suffrage. At one of his recent lectures before the City Teachers' Institute at Harrisburg he said:

"When the opportunity comes to vote on woman suffrage in Pennsylvania I will embrace it. I have been in States where women have the vote and I want it in Pennsylvania."

Dr. Schaeffer made the same declaration before the Teachers' Institute of Wilkinsburg.

NORTH DAKOTA CLUBS WANT VOTE

Ninth District Federation at Fargo Endorses Suffrage Unanimously after Thrilling Speech

In a big meeting at Fargo, N. D., April 16, the Ninth District Federation of Women's Clubs unanimously endorsed equal suffrage.

After the members had listened to an address on the subject of "Suffrage," delivered by Mrs. David F. Simpson of Minneapolis, Mrs. John McGrath of Barnesville, recording secretary of the federation, immediately introduced a resolution that the federation go on record as endorsing woman suffrage. The motion was quickly seconded by Mrs. Elmer Jen-

(Continued on page 134.)

DR. SHAW TO LEAD KEYSTONE PARADE

Philadelphia Store Clerks May March Without Losing Their Pay

The big parade which will be held in Philadelphia May 1 will be led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Mrs. William A. Wood is to be the marshal. A large delegation of New Jersey suffragists led by Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, will be in line.

John Wanamaker has started a movement to augment the ranks of the paraders. He has agreed that all employees who wish to march that day can do so without suffering a reduction in wages. It is believed that this action will lead to a general concession on the part of many of the big stores to allow their women employees, at any rate, to be numbered among the paraders. It is planned to have 100 automobiles in that section.

Out of deference to the suffragists Chief Connell, of the bureau of highways, has changed the date of the parade of his forces, which was to have taken place May 1, as preliminary to the opening of "clean-up" week. The parade will be held on April 29.

The parade will close with a big mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, where Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mme. Aino Malmberg of Finland will speak.

JERSEY ELECTION ON OCTOBER 19

Legislature in Last Session Changes Date to Last Registration Day of Year

The special election on the equal suffrage amendment in New Jersey will be held on October 19, instead of in September as had been expected. On the closing day of the New Jersey Legislature a bill was passed to that effect.

The bill, which was rushed through in the last hours, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Read of Camden County.

The House had already passed the bill put in by Assemblyman Peacock of Burlington County setting the date as Sept. 21. When the Read bill came up in the House, Peacock charged that it was a move to keep the women from voting this year. Oct 19 is the last registry day for the general election. A committee of senators met with a committee of assemblymen and Oct. 19 was accepted, Peacock alone dissenting.

LIQUOR MEN WILL FIGHT IN OPEN

New Jersey Dealers in Trenton Conference Decide to Work Against Women

The New Jersey liquor interests have come out into the open. They have openly decided to fight the equal suffrage amendment, which will be voted upon in October. A dispatch from Trenton to the Philadelphia Ledger says: "At a meeting of the liquor dealers of the State held here several days ago it was decided to fight the constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote at all elections. This decision was reached in spite of the advice of prominent political leaders, who told the liquor ring that it would be a bad mistake to oppose woman suffrage. The politicians of both parties have decided to remain absolutely neutral on the question and to let the voters decide it."

And so already the line has been drawn in New Jersey. To which side will the men of the State listen; the women who ask political enfranchisement or the liquor sellers who are afraid of what women will do?

MAYOR GILL MAKES GOOD

Seattle Executive Formerly Recalled Has Learned Lesson and Admits It

Three years ago the newly-enfranchised women voters of Seattle, Wash., made possible the recall of Mayor Hiram Gill.

A year ago the same women turned to him as the choice of two evils presented by the primary. He was elected upon a platform which frankly avowed a change of heart on moral questions. How well he has fulfilled that pledge is shown by the following dispatch from Seattle to the Madison, Wis., State Journal:

"What has been the result? Has Mayor Gill made good, after the miserable failure of his first administration? That question has been asked all over the United States where people marveled at Gill's re-election.

"This much is true—compared with the Gill of old, and the average mayor in the average city, Mayor Gill has made good.

"The change in him may be illustrated by one incident in the past year. When Gill took office in March, 1914, the city was in the throes of industrial warfare between the teamsters' union and the employers' association, backing the team owners. There had been a number of serious clashes. An addition of 45 policemen had been made to handle the situation.

"One of the first things Gill did was to dismiss the extra police, and to appoint a committee of five unbiased citizens to study the strike, and to make recommendation for a settlement. Both sides accepted the results. The strike ended.

"'Would you have acted in the same manner during your first administration?' Gill was asked.

"'No, I don't think so,' said Gill frankly. 'There was a strike of machinists when I was mayor before. I regarded it as a police matter entirely. I told the employers and the employees I would not tolerate violence, and let it go at that. I have a different view of such matters now. It is more than a police question, it seems to me. Not only should the mayor be interested in preventing violence and bloodshed, but he should be actively interested in bringing about peace.'

"There isn't an item of expense, however routine in character, which does not receive the personal scrutiny of the mayor.

"'I didn't have time for such business detail before,' says the mayor today. As a result the requisitions for various city departments have fallen off considerably.

"Gill's recall in 1911 was largely due to his police policies. In fact, his chief of police was later convicted of grafting from the tenderloin habituees. There is no tenderloin district in Seattle now, except as it may exist under cover, and again and again tenderloin 'bosses' and denizens have had to answer the law. Gill was fortunate in securing as chief of police at the beginning of his administration Austin E. Griffiths, a man of exemplary character, who knew nothing about police work when he was induced by a united city to take office that did not appeal to him. He stayed as chief for about eight months, took a fine grasp of the police situation, and rehabilitated it into the confidence of the people. He then resigned, and Louis M. Lang, a former army official who has never been mixed up in politics, is now chief.

"Asked why he again took the chance of defeat, Gill at that time replied:

"'When I'm dead and my boys have sons of their own, I want to give them the chance to say: "Your grandfather was mayor of Seattle—twice. The first time he wasn't much of a mayor. But the second time he was the best mayor Seattle ever had."'"

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71	37-11	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

Two-thirds rules alone prevented passage in Maine, where the vote in the Senate was 26-4, and in the House 88-59, and in Texas, where the vote in the House was 90-32.

Action is still pending in the Legislatures of Alabama, Florida, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

WHEN COLUMBIA WOMEN VOTE

By Adella L. Currier

O you needn't have a fear
Womankind will quit her "sphere,"
Which causes some men worriment they say,
For she'll always know that "wife"
Is the dearest name in life,
And coddle you in just the same old way.

She will fry your batter cakes,
Make your coffee, broil your steaks,
On the very latest, up-to-datest plan;
And when you are very good,
You'll get pie and angel food,
So you have no cause to worry, Mr. Man.

When the little stranger guest
Nestles to her gentle breast,
As has been the fashion since the world began,
You will not care one iota
If the mother be a voter
While you kneel in loving homage, happy man!

When Columbia's women vote,
And the time is not remote
If every true man aids the cherished plan,
You will labor hand in hand
For your State and native land,
And the little ones God gives you, brother man.

"It doesn't make much difference to the woman of leisure whether the police service is efficient or not, but it matters everything to the woman of the tenements; over whose children the police have almost unlimited control," said Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, the other day. She was telling how equal suffrage has helped the women of Chicago to secure the appointment of policewomen.

FROM THE DIARY OF WOMAN VOTER

Long Island Woman Found Time for School Election and House Cleaning

"'Woman's place is in the home'—all the anti-suffragists are agreed on that," says the New York Tribune in an editorial. "They will, therefore, be intensely interested in the experiences of Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, who cast a vote on tax matters at Huntington, Long Island, on April 6. Her diary for that day shows to what an extent the burden of the ballot tends to take woman out of her proper 'sphere.'"

Here is the page from Mrs. Sammis's diary:

"Arose at 6 A. M., prepared breakfast for the family, washed the dishes, cleaned on the first floor, cleaned on the second floor, hung pictures, arranged draperies, made pea soup, cooked meat, baked potatoes, baked dessert and had luncheon with family. Then washed dishes and cleaned up.

"Went to the polls and voted before Mr. S. did; went to a lawyer's office and gave testimony in a will case; visited another lawyer and transacted some legal business. At 2.45 went to bank and at 3 organized an adult Bible class.

"Four thirty, son met me with automobile. Stopped to speak to lady returning from card party. Said lady believes a woman's place is at home. 5.45, dinner; 8 to 9.30, music, newspapers and books; 9.30 till 8 next morning, sleep from fatigue of voting."

Equal suffrage: "A reform based upon justice, counselled by wisdom and justified by experience."

GRAND JURY'S REPORT ON JUDGE LINDSEY

"We find upon thorough investigation of the charges against the character and morals of Judge Ben B. Lindsey that they are absolutely false and without any foundation, and have been made with the evident intention to injure him.

"We are therefore of the opinion that the attacks made upon Judge Lindsey are unjust and unfair and deserve the severest censure and condemnation, and we desire to censure Dr. Mary E. Bates and Mr. E. K. Whitehead for circulating and publishing slanderous articles against Judge Ben B. Lindsey and the juvenile court."

SEE WHERE YOUR STATE STANDS

One of the first steps taken when women have the ballot is to raise the age at which a girl can consent to her own ruin. In every State, except two, where women have yet had an opportunity to elect a Legislature, the age has been raised to eighteen years. The average for the non-suffrage States, giving them the benefit of all sorts of doubt in technicalities, is only sixteen years. In Georgia it is only ten years.

The years between sixteen and eighteen are critical years in cases of this kind. The following figures, compiled by the American Social Hygiene Association, are correct up to the present legislative year. See where your State stands.

States	Ages of Consent for Rape
Alabama	No age, but see Sects. 7698 and 7699. Same penalty for carnal knowledge of girl under 12 years.
Arizona	**Seventeen.**
Arkansas	Sixteen for carnal knowledge.
California	**Eighteen.**
Colorado	**Eighteen**
Connecticut	Sixteen
Delaware	Seven for rape; Eighteen for carnal knowledge.
Florida	Eighteen for carnal knowledge. Ten for rape.
Georgia	Statutes in this State set no definite age. Cases say ten.
Idaho	**Eighteen.**
Illinois	Sixteen. Greater penalty if under twelve.
Indiana	Sixteen.
Iowa	Fifteen.
Kansas	**Eighteen.**
Kentucky	Sixteen for carnal knowledge. Twelve for rape.
Louisiana	Eighteen for carnal knowledge.
Maine	Sixteen; greater penalty if female under 14.
Maryland	Sixteen; greater penalty if female under fourteen.
Massachusetts	Sixteen.
Michigan	Sixteen.
Minnesota	Eighteen; greater penalty if female under fourteen; still greater if under ten.
Mississippi	Twelve for rape; eighteen for carnal knowledge.
Missouri	Fifteen for rape and eighteen for carnal knowledge.
Montana	**Eighteen.**
Nebraska	Fifteen if previously unchaste. Eighteen if female was previously chaste.
Nevada	**Sixteen.**
New Hampshire	Sixteen.
New Jersey	Sixteen; greater penalty if female under twelve.
New Mexico	Fourteen; greater penalty if female under ten.
New York	Eighteen.
North Carolina	Ten for rape. Fourteen if female was chaste; otherwise ten for carnal knowledge.
North Dakota	Sixteen.
Ohio	Twelve for rape. Sixteen for carnal knowledge.
Oklahoma	Eighteen when female was previously chaste; otherwise sixteen.
Oregon	**Sixteen**
Pennsylvania	Sixteen when female was chaste; if unchaste defendant guilty of fornification
Rhode Island	No age for rape, but sixteen for carnal knowledge.
South Carolina	No age for rape. Ten to fourteen for carnal knowledge.
South Dakota	Sixteen; greater penalty if female under ten.
Tennessee	No age in rape law; same penalty as in rape for carnal knowledge of girl under twelve; lesser penalty for carnal knowledge of girl under twenty-one.
Texas	Fifteen.
Utah	**Twelve for rape; eighteen for carnal knowledge.**
Vermont	Sixteen.
Virginia	Fourteen.
Washington	**Ten for rape; ten to fifteen for carnal knowledge; fifteen to eighteen for carnal knowledge when chaste.**
West Virginia	Fourteen.
Wisconsin	Fourteen.
Wyoming	Eighteen.

FUTURE CITIZENS

The Woman's Municipal League of Yorkville, N. Y., through its president, Mrs. J. Robertson Jones, has arranged with the heads of the city departments to send its deputies to instruct children in the public schools on the functions of city government. Deputy Fire Commissioner W. Holden Weeks began his address to the girls and boys of Public School 6 by saying: "Children, you are the future citizens of this city. By the time you are 21 you will each have a vote, girl and boy alike."

A BIG THING FOR KANSAS

A Statement by Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas

The extension of equal suffrage to the women of Kansas is one of the biggest things the men of Kansas have ever done—and Kansas men are accustomed to doing big things. It has had immediate effect for good. It has impelled all political parties to include in their program and platform humanitarian projects and moral issues which previously they had ignored. It has made a more careful selection of nominees. It is already having wholesome effect in cleansing the State of spoilsman politics and is making for higher ideals in both public and private life.

Enemies of woman suffrage are making desperate efforts to give circulation to the misstatement that the good women do not embrace the opportunity to use the ballot even when it is given to them. Nothing is further from the truth so far as Kansas is concerned. At the general election held in this State last November, which was the first time the women of Kansas had the opportunity to exercise in full their rights of citizenship—a right which long ago should have been theirs—nearly as large a proportion of the women went to the polls and voted as did the men. The good women of Kansas, than whom there is no more intelligent body anywhere in the whole world, voted and voted right. Nor did their vote always tally with that of the men of the house. They worked for the right to vote and they knew how to use that right. They had demanded all during the campaign that the candidates should stand and work for certain things—clean things, uplifting things—and they voted for the men who stood for those things. And when they had registered their approval or disapproval of the candidates on the ballot they went back to their business—their children and their homes—just as the men went back to their stores, their offices and their shops.

Kansas is proud of her new citizens. They had a large part in the building of this State before they were given the ballot; most assuredly they will build better now that they are clothed with their just rights of citizenship.

SINGLE STANDARD IN CALIFORNIA

Judge Dooling Says Woman Is in Same Postion Before Court as Man

The single standard of morals was upheld recently in San Francisco by United States District Judge Maurice T. Dooling in the case of Tina Ihrmark, a professional swimmer, ordered deported by the federal immigration authorities.

Although Judge Dooling confirmed the deportation order, he ignored the charge of moral turpitude. He said:

"The petitioner stands in exactly the same position before the court as would a man. The law makes no distinction between the man and the woman, although lapses are ordinarily condcned in the former and condemned in the latter."

"MAY BE WE WERE WRONG," SAID MEN

What Husbands and Sons Thought in Suffrage State After Women Voted

Winifred Black, in the St. Louis Times, described her recent observations in a suffrage State on election day. She says:

"Every woman I knew voted and voted with all her heart and with all her mind.

"And the men who opposed suffrage looked at each other and said quietly:

" 'Maybe we were wrong about this, after all.' . .

"And husbands talked with new interest of old questions, and mothers and sons talked together earnestly about issues that were as old as the voting age to the son, and as new as new bread fresh from the oven to the mother.

"And son found that mother could do something besides laugh and cry, and worry and love. Mother could think. And mother enjoyed thinking. And son began to take an entirely new interest in mother."

TO USE INITIATIVE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Amendment May Be Submitted by Petitions Despite Trickery of the Legislature

In spite of the trickery of the last Legislature, North Dakota may be a campaign State this year. A Bismark dispatch to the Fargo, N. D., Courier-News says: "Woman's suffrage will be voted upon by the people of North Dakota at the next general election, according to reports here." Plans are already well advanced for the circulation of initiative petitions. It will be necessary to secure the signatures of 10 per cent. of the voters in a majority of the counties.

The North Dakota Votes for Women League and the W. C. T. U., who are pushing the petition plan, says the Courier-News, "will have no trouble obtaining the required number of signatures."

Two years ago the North Dakota Legislature passed the resolution for submitting a suffrage amendment. The constitution requires that amendments must pass two successive Legislatures. This year the Senate passed the amendment and then recalled it from the House and held it up, refusing to take any further action.

NOT EVEN PENNY FOR A SQUAW

The Washakie Indians in Utah have petitioned the government for a national flag for the Indians. They plead further that the Indian head on the penny be changed because it is a squaw's head. There is no doubt as to the sex of the big chief on the five-cent piece, on the five-dollar gold piece, and on the five-dollar bill, yet they begrudge the squaws the penny. "This is an unusual attitude for Indians to take, for the squaw has always had an honored place in their councils," says the Empire State Press Bureau. "It is also late in the day to protest since the squaw on the penny has for some time been replaced by the head of Lincoln."

WHITMAN SENDS BAD BILL BACK

Cannery Legislation Held Up for Time after Effective Protests of Suffragists

Governor Whitman of New York refused last week to sign the Bewley-Thompson bill in its original form, after a hearing at which the chief protests were made by suffragists.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, told the Governor that women and children were worth more than canning products.

"Their plea that such long hours are necessary is a specious one," she asserted. "One of the investigators found women at work at night pasting labels on cans, and every one knows that peas do not spoil after the cans have been sealed. This measure was introduced in favor of twenty-six canneries in this State whose officers admit that they are lawbreakers, and three of the owners got themselves elected to the Legislature for the purpose of using their influence as members to put this bad legislation through."

Dr. F. W. Sears, Health Officer of Syracuse, argued against the bill.

"Women will work until they drop when necessary," said Dr. Sears. "They are far more patient and persistent than men even if their physical endurance be less. We should, however, not let them work seventy-two hours a week. Sixty-six hours a week is enough for any woman who after she is through in the factory must do her housework, too. Governor, of all the children that are born in this country and die in the first year 42 per cent. die during the first month as a result of unfavorable pre-natal conditions, mostly growing out of just such overwork as would follow if this bill is approved."

NOTES AND NEWS

Frank J. Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, said in a recent interview:

"I am in favor of national woman suffrage because it is right in principle and in its net result will be beneficial in the campaign against the saloon."

On April 15, for the first time since the beginning of the war, the Suffragette, the organ of the English Women's Social and Political Union, appeared.

"The commission has not at any time committed itself to the doctrine that lower wages may with justice be paid to girls living at home," says the Massachusetts Wage Commission in recommending wages for women in candy factories. The schedule announced that the wage of an experienced female employee of ordinary ability in the Massachusetts candy-making industry should be not less than $8.75 a week.

A national campaign for the betterment of the insane has been made practicable, it was announced last week by two gifts of $50,000 each from two women, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Neither of these women is permitted to vote, and one of them, Mrs. Anderson, wishes to do so.

SPECIAL

NEXT week a list will be published, giving the names of the State Associations which have decided to enter the campaign for 1000 new subscriptions to the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News by August 13 in connection with the "Big Four" plan. Names of other States will doubtless be added each week. Will the name of your association be there? Associations may be entered in the list either by letter or telegram.

Agnes E. Ryan.

WOMEN VOTERS' ALLIANCE

Committee of Women from Twelve Suffrage States Form to Help Campaigns Yet to Be Won—Will Start in New Jersey and Massachusetts

The Women Voters' Campaign Alliance, a committee of women from the equal suffrage States, has just been organized for the purpose of helping to win more suffrage States. The object of the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance will be to send into the most hopeful State or States an experienced organizer as early in the campaign as possible to assist the State suffrage society to form the net work of suffrage workers and organizations all over the State.

The Executive Committee of the Woman Voters' Campaign Alliance is composed of women from the twelve suffrage States. Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, is chairman of the committee and Miss Jane Addams is honorary chairman.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge represent Illinois, Mrs. Lucy Johnston, wife of the Chief Justice, represents Kansas, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney and Miss Maude Younger, California, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe and Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Oregon, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado, Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho, Senator Frances W. Munds, Arizona, Dean Mary Stewart of the State University, Montana. The work of the Alliance will be absolutely non-partisan.

It is planned to secure as large an individual supporting membership as possible of sympathizers throughout the country. Membership will be direct on payment of an initiation fee of one dollar. The organization will form no affiliated branches and hold no conventions but will probably have a conference from time to time to raise funds, choose committees, etc. The funds will be raised by the initiation fees of one dollar, and by voluntary subscription. A Massachusetts sympathizer has contributed $1,000 to the campaign fund, to which will be added money left over from the Nevada campaign.

Of the four 1915 campaign States, New Jersey has its vote on the suffrage amendment first of all, in September. Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, the well-known labor organizer and suffragist, who did notable work in the recent successful Nevada campaign, will be sent to New Jersey on May 1 to concentrate on winning Congressional District No. 1 in the southern part of the State. In case New Jersey should not carry, the plan of the Campaign Alliance is to win at least one sure Congressional District in order to ensure the vote of the Congressman from that District for the national suffrage amendment. Mrs. Cannon will concentrate on the labor vote and on building up a network of efficient suffrage organizations throughout the district. Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, and of the Nevada Women's Civic League and chairman of the Alliance, will come to assist the work of the Alliance in New Jersey in July.

After the vote in September both workers will go to help the Massachusetts campaign, and the whole work of the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance will be concentrated there until the November election.

In its announcement the committee says:

"Upon winning more States depends the submission of the national amendment and the enfranchisement of the women of America. No other women in the nation are in a position to give their aid with the same convincing force as are the women voters.

"The campaign ending last November, in which two States were won out of seven, showed that Nebraska and probably South Dakota could have been carried, with more help and more workers, given at the right time. Wherever possible a trained press woman will give her services to organize, in co-operation with the State press chairman, the press work of the campaign. The work of the Woman Voters' Campaign Alliance will not overlap or interfere with work now being done by any other society.

"The purpose throughout will be to help win new States by thorough and well-timed organization, and by using the potent argument and object lesson of the success of woman suffrage. Suffragists all over the country, whatever may be their opinions as to the best methods of Congressional action, can unite in supporting this constructive effort of the woman voters to help their unenfranchised sisters in winning new States."

For the first time in the history of Alabama a woman lawyer participated in a murder case when Margaret Hamilton Ervin, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., defended Leland Cass before the court of Anniston. Miss Ervin also has the honor of being the first woman lawyer ever admitted to the Chattanooga Bar Association, and is the first woman who ever argued a case before the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The Anniston Star says: "Miss Ervin offered many valuable suggestions to the associate counsel, and her appearance in the case was plainly a strong factor in favor of the defendant."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Elisa Calvert Hall

Office - 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

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A CHAMPION OF HOME

Politicians who say that they oppose equal suffrage because they wish to protect the home are often the very persons against whom the home needs protection. Here is State Senator James T. McNichol, of Pennsylvania, for instance, declaring that "woman suffrage will break up the home."

"Woman suffrage is the only thing that will defend the home from pernicious housing bills such as Senator McNichol is now trying to push through the Legislature," according to Miss Mary Ingham, of Philadelphia.

Suffrage is not only just, she says, but to combat such methods as are used by Senator McNichol and his colleagues, it is an "absolute necessity."

This housing bill, she says, "destroys the present opportunities for tenants in small houses to obtain proper protection, sanitation, and a clean water supply. It takes away the provisions for fire escapes in tenements."

"Questions of this kind and situations created by political corruptionists in our Legislature," she says, "have brought women to the realization that they must have political power to protect not only their own homes, but the homes of the women who have no direct influence through organization, or social position."

Still further to emphasize his wish to protect the home, Senator McNichol, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, "has openly identified himself with the liquor interests in their campaign against local option."

A. S. B.

HELP THE CAMPAIGNS!

The near approach of suffrage has brought with it a great controversy as to how we can best get it. There was no need to worry about this while success was still a long way off. Now that victory is clearly in sight, it has become a burning question.

There are now two national suffrage organizations in the field, with two clearly defined policies. Both the National Association and the Congressional Union are working for the nation-wide suffrage amendment—the Anthony amendment, as it is often called—but the Congressional Union advocates concentrating wholly upon that amendment, while the National Association believes in trying also for the Shafroth amendment, as a flank movement, and holds that this will help the final success of the Anthony amendment. Both organizations are non-partisan, but in different senses of the word. The National Association believes in opposing, irrespective of party, candidates who are individually opposed to equal suffrage. The Congressional Union believes in opposing the party in power at Washington, whichever party that may be, unless it consents to submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States; and it aims to bring pressure upon the dominant party by getting the women in the enfranchised State to vote against that party's Congressional candidates until the party leaders withdraw their opposition to the passage of the nation-wide amendment through Congress.

Feeling over this question has grown acute. This is, perhaps, inevitable among women who think that the method used by the other side is in danger of fatally injuring the cause. The editor of The Woman's Journal believes that the policy of the National Association is the wiser policy; but she is not much concerned over the controversy, because she holds that the movement has now got along so far that no mistakes of method on the part of any leader can kill or very seriously delay it. Moreover, she is profoundly convinced that, AT THIS STAGE OF THE GAME, what happens in Congress is a matter of minor consequence. The vitally important thing just now is to get more suffrage States.

If either the National Association or the Congressional Union had put into helping last year's campaign States the money and enthusiasm that it expended upon Congressional work, it is certain that we should have carried not only Nevada and Montana, but also Nebraska and South Dakota, and perhaps one or two of the others. This is not said in a spirit of reproach. All were doing the best that they knew how, according to their light; and there was not light enough to enable us to see in advance in just which States the vote was going to be very close. That would have been the place for us to concentrate our forces—on Napoleon's principle of massing his attack against the weakest point of the enemy's line.

If last November we had carried four or five States instead of two, it would not only have given a great impetus to the movement throughout the country, but it would have done more to help the nation-wide suffrage amendment in Congress than anything else that could have happened. It was the simultaneous carrying of three States in 1912 that changed the status of our question in Congress from one of contempt to one of serious respect. When we have half a dozen more States, Congress will give us the Anthony amendment, or anything else that we want.

But if Congress submitted the Anthony amendment tomorrow, we should still find ourselves up against a stone wall in the necessity of having it ratified by the Legislatures of 36 States. One of Mary Hallock Foote's stories describes the digging of a great irrigation canal. One end of it has to be cut in a mountain, through solid rock, the other end through a valley, where the soil is soft and the digging easy. There is a dispute as to which end shall be dug first. The experienced engineer in charge of the work wants to make the cut in the rock first. When that is once made, he says, it will stand firm, defying time and weather, and they can complete the canal through the soft soil without trouble: whereas if the ditch is dug in the soft soil first it will deteriorate under every rain while they are cutting through the rock. But he is overruled by some of the directors, who want the soft end of the ditch dug first because it can be dug faster, and its long extent will make more show in the eyes of certain people whom they wish to interest in the project. The task of securing nation-wide suffrage for women is something like that canal. It consists of two parts—first the passage of the amendment through Congress, then its ratification by the States; and the ratification is the heavy end of the job.

When a State is once carried for suffrage, it is a solid gain, achieved for good and all, and it is also just so much ground secured toward the ratification of the nation-wide suffrage amendment; whereas the composition of Congress is continually shifting, and members won over with pains and labor at one session may be gone the next.

We ought to keep hammering away at Congress for the nation-wide suffrage amendment, both as a matter of principle and as a means of agitation and education; but it is not a question of vital importance whether it goes through Congress this year or next, since it is sure in any case to go through before the Legislatures of 36 States are ripe for its ratification. Long before public opinion in the country at large has grown to this point, the demand for the submission of the amendment will go through Congress with ease.

Some enthusiastic women talk as if nation-wide suffrage would be almost won when the amendment is through Congress. If it had passed Congress already, not a woman could vote under it until the assent of the Legislatures of 36 States had been secured. Not a drop of water can flow through that ditch until both ends of it are dug. Anybody who is digging away at either end of the ditch is hastening the coming of suffrage; but those wishing to put in their money and work where it will do the most good just at present should put it into helping the campaign States—especially New Jersey, as New Jersey is to vote on the question first, and its success or failure will help or hurt all the other campaigns.

A. S. B.

The progress toward woman suffrage is shown in the legislative votes, even where the measure does not carry. In Connecticut the vote against it last time was 154 to 71; this time it was 122 to 108. The increase is the more noteworthy inasmuch as this year the machine politicians and the liquor interest put up a most strenuous fight against it.

One woman in every five already has the right to vote for President of the United States.

SAVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Evidence piles up on all hands that women and children are among the severest sufferers by the war.

Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra is serving with the Red Cross at Igdir, near the Russian frontier. In a letter to the Russki Viedemosti she describes the pitiable state of the Armenian refugees—mostly women and children—who have fled into Russia from Turkey and Persia, after their homes had been ruined and burned. "Never in my life have I seen such suffering," she writes. Some of the refugees who were taken into the hospital at Igdir had had their hands and feet cut off. All were emaciated and in tatters.

In some of these devastated districts all the men have been killed, and all the women either killed or carried off by the Turks. At Igdir there were 120 unclaimed children. In one town not a grown person was found—only 500 orphans.

The city of Salmast in Persia was completely destroyed. One of the survivors writes: "We had to flee, but how? Our only hope is in our own legs, but they are not able to carry us through the black, snowy pass of Hoy. Hundreds of old people and children remained behind in the ill-omened 'Valley of Blood,' unable to reach Duzlac. Those who could go on tottered as they walked. Here a dozen women and children, buried in a chasm of snow, were crying out for help. There a cart had been upset into a deep ravine with all its passengers and animals. One woman, unable to walk further, fell on the snow and gave birth to a child. A few yards away, another, made insane by suffering, leaped over a cliff, at the bottom of which hungry wolves were whining. Such scenes were repeated all along the route.

"I saw one woman, whose husband had just been killed, walking with all her clothes frozen, one child in her arms, another on her back, and the oldest walking by her side. A sick woman was telling how her husband and children had been butchered before her eyes. She begged to be killed, too, but instead she was subjected to treatment worse than death.

"The wailing of the children, women and old people was heartrending. Many of the refugees were swept away in trying to cross the streams, and dead bodies by hundreds lined the road."

The same terrible scenes marked the flight from other cities and villages. There are now more than 100,000 Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, the large majority of them women and children. They are utterly destitute, and many of them are sleeping on the bare ground. The Armenians of the Caucasus, and the head of the Armenian Church, who has his see at Etchmiadzin under Mt. Ararat, are doing their best to care for them, but have not the means to cope with distress on so vast a scale. The war has cut off the possibility of help from the Armenians in Europe, and for these afflicted people, as for so many others, the only hope is from America. They need help as bitterly as the Belgians or the Poles, but, because they are farther away, their sufferings have attracted less attention.

A committee is being formed among the Americans in Massachusetts to raise a relief fund. It includes Edwin D. Mead, Rev. Charles F. Dole, E. H. Clement, Mayor Curtis of Revere, the editor of The Woman's Journal, and others. Dr. Mathilde Masse, who managed the great kirmess for the Belgians, is warmly interested in this work, and is arranging a public meeting for May 16, which will be addressed by Gov. Walsh and others. Until the committee is fully organized, contributions for the Armenian relief fund may be sent to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass. She has had many years' acquaintance with a great number of Armenians, and can testify that they are people well worth helping, for their qualities of both head and heart.

A. S. B.

"I want suffrage politically, legally, civically and naturally," said Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer at a recent meeting in New York City. "I want it politically because I have as much right to it as the first man that set foot on Plymouth Rock. I want it legally because I believe that women should have a voice in the laws under which they live. I want it civically because, after all, we women have a great task on our hands. We have to bring up the men and we want them brought up under the right conditions; and I want it naturally, because I am a citizen of the United States. Some men say they do not want to see women at the polls, but did you ever hear one say he did not want to see a woman pay taxes? They have as much right to vote as they have to pay taxes, and furthermore they are going to vote."

The last Congress appropriated more than two billion dollars, but refused an appropriation of $6000 for an investigation into the conditions of living among the working women of the District of Columbia.

The more I see of the average man in politics, the more I am in favor of giving the women the right to vote.—Col. Patrick H. O'[illegible]

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

FLORIDA

"Florida women are not afraid that the Florida men will be behind the men of other States in far-sightedness," says the Jacksonville State. "There are many reasons why Florida should give the women of the State the ballot, but there are two special business reasons, and these are:

"First—Florida is looking largely to the West for tourists and colonists, but the class of these that is desirable will not come to Florida in any large number until the women of the State have the vote—they will not come from a suffrage State to make their home in a non-suffrage State.

"Again—The vicious interests are leaving the suffrage States and going into the States where women are not enfranchised, and so Florida needs the suffrage for self-protection."

The legislative committee of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association which is working in Tallahassee is composed of Miss Minnie Kehoe, Dr. Mary Safford and Miss Caroline Brevard.

The legislative committee of the Florida Equal Franchise League comprises Mrs. Sara Burton Dial, chairman; Hon. Fred Cone and Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley.

WEST VIRGINIA

Early this month Grafton had a very successful public meeting at the Court House, which was addressed by Rev. J. E. Scott, pastor of the West Side M. E. Church. Twenty-five new members were secured.

On the following Saturday afternoon an "at home" was held at the home of Mrs. C. I. Schroeder for Mrs. J. Gale Ebert and Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the State Association, which was attended by a hundred of Grafton's leading women, and much interest was manifested.

Grafton holds a bake sale once a month to raise funds. Suffrage gardens and a big public meeting for May 1 are also being planned for.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie spent four days in Wheeling last week, speaking in four churches, and at other meetings. Mrs. Craigie will assist Dr. Harriet B. Jones in organizing Marshall County and will then visit Grafton and other parts of the State.

Mrs. Craigie cited a prominent California clergyman, who had said that nothing since the coming of Christ was of so much importance to the actual work of the churches as the question of the enfranchisement of women.

West Virginia's greatest need is money for organization purposes, and this is needed more now than it will be later on. Friends in and out of the State are asked to send contributions to the State Treasurer, Miss Carrie Zane, 106 14th St., Wheeling.

TEXAS

The State Association will hold its annual convention in Galveston on May 12, 13 and 14. The Galveston E. S. A. will entertain the convention. The State President, Miss Annette Finnegan, has planned to take up with the convention the problem of putting the suffrage work in Texas on a more efficient basis than ever before. An effort will be made to get a corps of workers and a campaign fund.

The Houston Chronicle has recently published an excellent two-column editorial in support of equal suffrage.

WISCONSIN

The lower House at Madison refused on April 20 to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters. The resolution had been introduced by Mr. Bradley. A similar resolution is pending in the Senate, which has not yet taken action.

Assemblyman Hess announced last week that he would vote in committee for the indefinite postponement of the resolution, making the standing of the Assembly Committee six for indefinite postponement and four in favor of the resolution.

DELAWARE

The Delaware Convention of the Congressional Union will be held in Wilmington in May and will be organized by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, daughter of the late Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard. She will be assisted by Miss Mabel Vernon, prominent Delaware members of the Union, notably Mrs. Francis I. Dupont, Mrs. Reuben Sattorthwaite, Mrs. James Winchester, Mrs. Julien Ortiz, Mrs. James Ginns and Mrs. Victor Dupont of Wilmington.

The convention will consider and act upon the action taken by the Delaware delegation toward the Bristow-Mondell Amendment in the last Congress. It stood as follows: In the Senate, not voting, Willard Saulsbury (Dem.); nays Henry H. Dupont (Rep.). In the House, nay, Franklyn Brockson (Dem.) of Clayton. Mr. Brockson was defeated in the last election by a Republican, T. M. Miller of Wilmington, who has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage.

MAINE

Miss Helen N. Bates, the State President, writes: "I think the fact that suffrage was voted down in the House has stirred indifferent suffragists so that more will come into active work."

Automobiles decorated with suffrage colors and mottoes will take part in the procession the Chamber of Commerce has arranged for May 1 in Portland.

COLORADO

The "Red Light" Abatement bill and a bill revising the minimum wage law, both introduced by Senator Helen Ring Robinson, passed by the Legislature. The Abatement bill was signed by Gov. Carlson, but he vetoed the minimum wage revision over the protest not only of the women of Colorado but of the more progressive newspapers.

The Colorado Woman's Peace Party, a branch of the Woman's Peace Party of America, was organized recently. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford was elected chairman, Mrs. E. P. Costigan, vice chairman; Dr. Maude Sanders, recording secretary, and Mrs. McGuire, corresponding secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was greeted April 15 by an audience in Charleston that filled Hibernian Hall to overflowing. The News and Courier says that her address was punctuated with applause many times. Miss S. P. Frost, president of the Charleston League, presided.

"The women of South Carolina prefer to receive their rights from the men of South Carolina rather than to get them by having the federal government forcing the men to recognize these rights," the speaker said, saying that the statement applied to all States equally.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association announced last week in Harrisburg that the State Association would open branch headquarters in Philadelphia as soon as a suitable place could be found. In making the announcement, Mrs. Roessing said that the State board had requested Miss Hannah J. Patterson, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party Committee, to take charge of the new headquarters. An advisory council of one hundred representative Philadelphians, both men and women, will be formed to assist in the conduct of the suffrage campaign in Philadelphia County.

The Philadelphia branch of the association will be a clearing house for suffrage activities in that and the surrounding counties.

Adams County suffragists turned out in large numbers April 16 for their rally in Gettysburg, at which the principal address was made by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia State Suffrage Association. Mrs. Valentine said, in part:

"In considering the question of suffrage, men say that the woman's place is at home. Home is the center of the suffrage movement, and the child the heart of it. The woman cannot be an efficient home-maker or mother unless she has a hand in the working of the rules outside the four walls of her home.

"The real test of civilization is what happens to the children of the homes. Australia is a suffrage country and in it the birth rate is the highest."

That the Woman's Suffrage Constitutional Amendments to be voted upon next November in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, should receive the support of all who believe in high political standards and equal rights for all is the wording of a resolution adopted by the Wyoming Valley Conference of the Methodist Church, April 12, in Scranton, Pa. Some two hundred and fifty ministers representing all the churches of the denomination in Northeastern Pennsylvania and a part of New York State were assembled at the conference.

VIRGINIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Richmond has commodious headquarters in the business section, where it holds weekly meetings, discussing political questions and woman's relation to them. Just now the suffragists are greatly interested in a vice probe which is in progress here. They are sitting in the sessions with a view to giving their support to public morals in as practical and substantial a way as unenfranchised women are able to do. With hands tied, they are doing what they can.

CONNECTICUT'S ADVANCE

Machine Threw Full Force of Reactionary Legislature Against Amendment but Record Vote was Won

Although Connecticut suffragists did not succeed in getting a favorable vote from the Legislature this year, they regard their advance in the nature of a victory. In the first place, a Constitutional amendment came before the Legislature for the first time two years ago. The vote then was: Yes, 71; no, 154. This year the vote stood: Yes, 108; no, 122.

The increase from 71 in favor to 108 is very gratifying, especially since this year's Legislature is a reactionary Republican body and opposed to all progressive legislation. It has passed no constructive measures and defeated bills for widows' pensions, teachers' pensions, shorter working hours for women and children, an injunction and abatement law, and the tin plate ordinance (for posting the name of the owner of houses of ill fame).

The whole force of the Republican machine was thrown against equal suffrage, but it was plain that the Legislature was frightened, for the hearing was delayed a month to enable the machine to bring all possible pressure to bear for its defeat. Before the Legislature met all its members were interviewed by suffragists and many pledges in favor were obtained. But pressure was so great that 31 went back on their pledges. Nevertheless, the amendment failed of passage by a conspicuously small vote. Furthermore, had 11 Democrats not gone back on their party platform, it would have passed anyway.

The controversy over the action of the Connecticut suffragists in publishing the names of the members of the Legislature who broke their pledges to vote for the suffrage amendment has spread to almost every newspaper in the State. Opinion is divided very much according to the stand of the papers on woman suffrage. Those papers that oppose votes for women condemn the suffragists; those who are favorable to woman suffrage defend the publication of the names as an expedient which has plenty of precedent and which is probably the most effective action that could be taken by the women.

The Bridgeport Post says: "In looking over the vote some interesting things are disclosed. The most surprising was the way the small counties, with the exception of Tolland, voted. Most of the experts expected strong votes against suffrage in Litchfield, Middlesex, New London and Windham. The record shows that the last three gave majorities for the women, while the first was close.

"Of the metropolitan counties, Hartford and New Haven went about two thirds against it, but Fairfield swung around nearly the other way, showing 18 to 11 in favor with a few absent and not voting.

"The voting by counties was as follows: Hartford, 15 for, 27 against; New Haven, 10 for, 25 against; Fairfield, 18 for, 11 against; New London, 16 for, 9 against; Windham, 12 for, 9 against; Litchfield, 18 for, 21 against; Middlesex, 10 for, 7 against; Tolland, 6 for, 15 against.

"The vote of the large cities and towns over 5,000 was about equally divided. Both Bridgeport's Representatives voted with the women. Hartford also voted in favor. New Haven was against, so was New Britain and Meriden. Waterbury divided."

The Hartford Equal Franchise League contributed a very effective float to a fire prevention and clean-up week municipal parade in Hartford last Saturday. It was a little white cottage in a pretty garden with climbing vines and sanded paths, with three little girls holding various household utensils. The motto in large letters along the float was "Spotless Town Where Women Vote."

OKLAHOMA

Large numbers of women voted in the recent school elections in Oklahoma. In Dewey, the suffragists went to the polls in a body. When they told the men they wanted to be able to vote on all offices at the next city election, writes Eva Jones, "No one raised any objection, all seemed pleased that we were using our limited franchise."

MISSISSIPPI

From the opening of the convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, when Mrs. Annie K. Dent called the meeting to order, until its last session every session of the association was well attended and the proceedings were of great interest not only to the delegates from over the State and other States, but to the men and women of Greenville as well.

The address of Dr. Anna H. Shaw was strong and stirring. Miss Pauline V. Orr's address on "Mississippi Women and the Ballot" was a feature of an afternoon meeting. At the evening session the Grand Theatre was packed on the first floor and hundreds found seats only in the balcony.

Mr. Abe Somerville of Cleveland, Miss., filled the place of Judge E. N. Thomas, who was absent, and introduced Mrs. Alex. Y. Scott of Memphis, who delivered a thoughtful address on the work accomplished in Tennessee and the reasons why women want the right to vote. Then Hon. R. B. Campbell introduced Dr. Shaw.

The next morning Mrs. Somerville presented her report of the National Convention and Executive Council, which proved of especial interest. At 11 o'clock "an hour for men" was included in the program. Congressman Benjamin Humphreys presided over this part of the meeting and in taking the chair spoke briefly of the work for woman suffrage, of his full sympathy with the movement, and then introduced Attorney James A. Finley of Belzoni, who gave a splendid talk in favor of "votes for women." Mr. Humphreys then introduced Dr. Shaw and she held the large audience spellbound for more than a half hour with her appeal for justice for women and an equal share in the voice of government.

Following Dr. Shaw came Hon. John L. Hebron of Leland, with an able speech.

The newly-elected officers of the State Woman's Suffrage Association are: Miss Pauline V. Orr, Columbus, president; Mrs. Annie K. Dent, Yazoo City, first vice-president; Mrs. M. P. Crane, Belzoni, second vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Perkins, Meridian, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella O. Biggs, Natchez, recording secretary. Legislative Committee: Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, chairman. Press Committee: Mrs. Sarrol F. Rhodes, chairman. Educational Committee: Mrs. Lily W. Thompson. Delegates to the National Convention: Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, of Greenville, and Mrs. Annie K. Dent, Yazoo City; Alternate, Mrs. M. B. Jones, of Highlandale, and Mrs. Monroe McClurg, Greenwood.

An invitation was extended to the next convention to meet in Meridian.

NEW JERSEY

Miss Florence Leech, Field Organizer for the N. J. Woman Suffrage Association, announces that wherever she goes she finds suffrage interest at white heat. Miss Leech has finished successful weeks of campaigning in Ocean and Gloucester counties. Through the efforts of Miss Leech and other volunteer organizers, the association now has 130 branches. Local headquarters are now being carried on by the following branches: the DeHart League of Jersey City, the Boonton, Newton, Atlantic City, Summit, Passaic, Plainfield and Elizabeth Equal Suffrage Leagues, the Equal Suffrage League of the Oranges, the Paterson Woman Suffrage League, the Newark Woman Suffrage Party and the Trenton Suffrage Campaign Committee. Summer headquarters are soon to be opened in Camden, Wildwood, New Brunswick and other places.

The Coffee House which is being conducted by the Woman Suffrage League of Paterson, and which adjoins the Tabernacle in which Billy Sunday preaches, is a tremendous success. The league is not only making money by the sale of coffee, tea, chocolate, soup, bread, pies and other good things, all made by the suffragists themselves, but is daily enrolling new members from among the crowds who come to hear the revivalist.

The Recruiting Station which is being conducted by the Woman Suffrage Party on Broad Street, Newark, opposite the City Hall, is meeting with great success. There are a number of interesting exhibits in the windows, but what attracts most attention and what neither children nor grown-ups are content to pass without investigation is a group of thirteen dolls dressed in yellow, representing the twelve suffrage States and the Territory of Alaska.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is going to speak under the auspices of the N. J. W. S. A. in Newark on May 28, Paterson, May 30, in Newton May 31, and in Elizabeth June 3.

MARYLAND

The Maryland Convention of the Congressional Union will be held in Baltimore on May 5 and 6. It will be organized by Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, who will be assisted by Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon of Boston and Mrs. Emma Maddox Funk of Baltimore.

The convention will consider and act upon the vote in Congress of the Maryland delegation on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in Congress. It stood as follows: The Senate, nays (Dem.), John W. Smith and Blair Lee. In the House, nays (Dem.), Charles P. Coady of Baltimore, David J. Lewis of Cumberland, John C. Linthicum of Baltimore, Jesse D. Price of Salisbury and Joshua F. C. Talbott of Lutherville. Yeas (Dem.), Frank O. Smith of Dunkirk. The new member of the 64th Congress is S. D. Mudd of La Plata, a Republican.

The late Mrs. Ardelia C. Dewing left $500 to the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association.

Jitney drivers in Philadelphia have barred women from membership in their new organization.

NEW YORK

Four county suffrage conventions this week were addressed by Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Association for Woman Suffrage, in Chemung County, at Elmira; Tioga County, at Owego; Tompkins County, at Ithaca, and Broome County, in Binghamton.

The Women's Political Union is sending out a daily suffrage argument to each of the 168 members of the Constitutional Convention.

The 17th Senatorial District Organization of the Women's Political Union are to give a ball May 5 at Terrace Garden, New York. The object of this ball is to demonstrate to the politicians of New York the type and number of women of the Senatorial District who are asking them for the ballot. The patrons and patronesses will consist of men holding political offices and their wives and the election district captains and their wives. Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, chairman of the 17th Senatorial District, will also be chairman of the ball.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was greeted Monday on her return from the South with a Spring Tea at the Hotel McAlpin. There were profuse floral decorations, and young women presided at flower booths. Dr. Shaw was introduced by Everett Colby and made an address. Mrs. Herbert Carpenter introduced a brand-new suffrage adornment, a veil with the words "Votes for Women" across the lower edge, the letters being woven into the veiling.

The French Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party on Monday entertained M. Jules Bois, who will represent the French Government at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and who is a distinguished writer. M. Bois made a long address in French and said there would be no real liberty until the women were enfranchised, and that the freedom of the women meant the freedom of the men.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman will be at the Empire State Campaign Committee's luncheon to be held in the Hotel Astor on May 18 at one o'clock. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the committee, will preside, and speeches are to be made by Dudley Field Malone, Granville Barker, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Other guests will be: The president of the Board of Aldermen and Mrs. McAneny, the City Comptroller and Mrs. Prendergast, the president of the Borough of Manhattan and Mrs. Marks, Fire Commissioner and Mrs. Adamson, Commissioner and Mrs. Kingsbury; Commissioner Davis, Commissioner Fetherston, Commissioner and Mrs. Moskowitz, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration and Mrs. Howe.

OREGON

At a recent mass meeting in Portland the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That we, suffragists, in mass meeting assembled, in Portland, Oregon, ask that two thousand women at the same hour in each city of thirty thousand inhabitants or more go to the polls on election day and demand the ballot for the women of the nation."

MASSACHUSETTS

Two suffrage issues of unusual calibre appeared last week in opposite parts of the State, those of the Boston American and the Springfield Republican. The latter has been supporting equal suffrage for half a century.

The Boston anti-suffragists, not content with Puck's definition that "an anti-suffragist is a woman who comes out in public to fight for keeping women from coming out in public," are now apparently extending their efforts to prevent professed male equal suffragists from holding office. In connection with the announced movement for a recall of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston the Boston Advertiser says: "It is the contention that the anti-suffragist managers have taken up the cudgels for a recall on the ground that the recall of Curley, an ardent and continual suffrage supporter, would be a body blow to the suffrage cause."

The Essex County Conference will be held at Newburyport, Mass., this week Saturday. There will be reports and discussion of methods at the 10:30 morning session, lunch at the Wolfe Tavern at 12:30 and an open meeting in the afternoon in the City Hall. The speakers for the open meeting will be Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, inspector for the Department of Labor and Industries; Mrs. John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence and Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord. The conference will close with an open-air rally in Market square in the evening, when Mr. Hoar, Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer and others will speak.

A big suffrage rally will be held in Fall River on the night of Friday, April 30. Among the speakers will be Hon. James H. Vahey of Watertown, Miss Margaret Foley of Boston and Hon. Norman White of Brookline.

The Whittenton Board of Trade of Taunton, which was denied the use of the Hopewell school hall for a suffrage address on the grounds that woman suffrage was not an "educational" subject in the judgment of the school committee, held a largely attended protest meeting last week and authorized a committee to take legal action to secure a writ of mandamus against the school committee and compel it to allow the use of Hopewell school hall for the meeting desired.

The suffrage edition of the Boston American, issued last Saturday by the women of the M. W. S. A., Mrs. E. C. Jeffrey, editor-in-chief, was a tremendous success. Eight pages of special articles, interviews, statements, short and breezy notes were printed with illustrations. The association bought 27,000 copies of the paper, which were sold on the streets by suffragists, which gave the paper a circulation of around 427,000, and will make a profit of over $1,000 on the venture.

The newly formed campaign committee of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage elected the following officers last week: Oakes Ames, chairman; John E. Crowley, vice-chairman; Francis J. Garrison, treasurer, and George Grover Mills, secretary. The committee is to meet weekly during the next six months to formulate and carry out plans for the extension of the work of the league.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale will speak on "Woman and the State" in Huntington Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, April 27, at 8 P. M. Robert A. Woods will preside.

The first open air meeting of the season under the auspices of the Boston E. S. A. will be held next Sunday afternoon on Boston Common at 4 o'clock.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mrs. Irma Erwin Poppler, Fargo's policewoman, is kept busy. In addition to addressing three meetings of young people and restoring half a dozen lost children to their parents, her report for February and March shows that she investigated 231 cases, involving 358 personal interviews; she inspected 13 public dances and found lodging for several girls out of funds.

INDIANA

Indiana suffragists are planning to celebrate May 1 with contributions to the Melting Pots. The Brookville Woman's Franchise League held an all-day meeting April 16 and the Sullivan League an antique display and parcel post sale, April 17.

REMEMBER those satisfactory "Pillar-Trays" the crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs for 25c? Which of your friends would appreciate some? Get more now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

THE WORTH OF A VOTE

"How much has the right to vote been worth to men?"

Alice Stone Blackwell, in a lucid little leaflet, "The Worth of a Vote," asks this question. Then she clearly and concisely shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been.

Suffrage workers in every 1915 campaign State will find this a very helpful document.

"Suffrage and Mormonism" and "Massachusetts Laws" are also among Miss Blackwell's latest work.

Worth of a Vote.
By Alice Stone Blackwell.
Postpaid, each, 2c.; per 100, 50c.

Suffrage in Utah.
By Alice Stone Blackwell.
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JUDGE SEES FEW WOMEN IN COURT

New York Justice Says State Needs Equal Suffrage—Women Clear-Headed

"They say women differ from men," said Judge William H. Wadhams of the New York Court of General Sessions recently. "So they do. Their ideals are generally higher, they commit fewer crimes. Of the offenders who daily pass before me less than 1 per cent. are women. They do not debauch their intellects with strong drink, so they have clearer mental processes.

"Not only do we want the women, but we need them now in the State of New York. It is because of the difference of women that I favor woman suffrage. We in the State live in barracks, bachelor barracks. We want the women to come in to make the State what they have made the home, beautiful and lovely."

He told how the women were classed with the children, criminals and lunatics.

"True chivalry says, 'Come from such a place and sit with me, come into the realm of intellectual power. I would hand woman up and have her sit with me as a queen. So I would have the power and virtue of the State made up of men and women together. Women would receive more respect, greater admiration. There would be more sharing of power and more real companionship.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

At the last meeting of the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, chairman of the Committee on Propaganda, outlined a plan by which the Council would make a substantial and original gift to the campaign States in the form of street speeches pledged by the members, the majority of whom are in the civil service. Mrs. Snell called upon these members to pledge themselves to make two street speeches a week during the month's vacation to which as government employees they are entitled, making a total of eight speeches from each individual. Since the membership is nearly three hundred, it is hoped that at least fifty women will give the pledge asked. This would mean a total of four hundred speeches for the suffrage campaign.

Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference prepared a unique welcome for the Dixie Daughters attending the D. A. R. convention. The committee in charge secured headquarters at 1212 F street, which they decorated with flowers. On the walls of the room were draped large Southern Confederacy flags, while music and tea rendered the reception hours especially attractive. The headquarters were opened April 16.

MISSOURI

The Kansas City Equal Suffrage Association has changed its name to the Central Suffrage Association and has opened permanent headquarters in the Gloyd Building. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller in speaking recently before the Political Equality League of Kansas City said:

"The men will not give us suffrage until we show them that we really want the vote. The vote, however, is only a small part of suffrage. It is only the tool which we need to do the work that is before us—and that is to promote wider education, sanitation, better housing conditions and other welfare measures."

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer of St. Louis has been conducting a series of "suffrage schools" in small towns.

In an interview in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat she says:

"The suffrage school is as good for the small town as for the city. It brings the women together in one big, democratic body, with just one object in view—to learn of woman suffrage—and it is through the school that she does her most successful organization work."

Mrs. Moyer believes sentiment in general, favoring suffrage, was never so great in Missouri as now. She thinks that the defeat of last November has given the cause a decided impetus and that if it were voted upon again right now it would carry.

Whether or not Missouri will become a 1916 campaign State by petition will be decided at the meeting of the Missouri E. S. A. at St. Joseph in May.

WILL INTERVIEW CONGRESSMEN

Delegation to See Senator O'Gorman of New York First—A Lesson on Rents

The first of a series of calls upon members of Congress in a nation-wide campaign by the Congressional Union will be made April 30, according to an announcement by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. A delegation of 500 women will call upon Senator O'Gorman to obtain his views on woman suffrage.

At a preliminary meeting Joseph P. Day said that as a real estate man he had found great difficulty in collecting rents because the laboring man spends his weekly wage at the saloon instead of taking it home for his wife to pay the family bills.

"Senator O'Gorman has much real estate," added Mr. Day, "and he will be interested when you tell him that with women helping to regulate the liquor traffic he will be much more likely to get his rents promptly."

KANSAS

Lawrence has a city superintendent of public welfare whose appointment is the result of the work of the Federation of Women's clubs. The idea originated with the mothers of Lawrence, who wanted a person to look after the welfare of the children and the youth, and who would give special attention to the sanitation and beautification of the community.

At the meeting of the women where 160 were present a unanimous indorsement was given the movement. At the next meeting of the city commissioners a delegation representing every woman's organization was present. As a result an ordinance was passed creating the office of city superintendent of public welfare and H. W. Boltz, a man well qualified for the place, was appointed.

It is due to the spirit of co-operation among the local club women that Lawrence is the first city of the second class in Kansas to secure a city superintendent of public welfare. The Lawrence women are not satisfied with this success, however. They are planning to work for the promotion of other matters for community betterment. Mrs. F. B. McCulloch, the present president of the federation, has presented plans for work on the problem of pure milk and other improvements.

Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, of Tonganoxie, president of the Kansas Good Citizenship League, has been reappointed a member of the State text-book commission by Governor Capper.

Miss Etta Covell has been appointed city clerk in Topeka and Miss Alberta Hale city treasurer.

POLO GROUNDS TO HAVE VOTE DAY

Manager McGraw and Christy Mathewson Talk Plan with Other Suffragists

The Woman Suffrage party of New York will hold a Suffrage Day at the Polo Grounds on May 18. The arrangements were made with Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is a suffragist. Another convert to the cause is Christopher Mathewson, the famous pitcher.

The suffragists have contracted to sell 8,000 seats and 125 boxes, and the latter retail at $25 a box. To sell the tickets it is planned to form a number of teams with nine women in each team. The plan was formulated by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

YOUR FRIEND? Get her one of those satisfactory Pillar-Tray crystal soap-saving dishes you bought at the Suffrage Fairs. You want more yourself. 25c. On sale now at MACY'S, 410 Boylston St., Boston.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal*." If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

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From Friday, evening, May 29th, to Tuesday morning, June 1st, by Reverend Father Walter Drum, S.J.

From Friday evening, June 11th, to Tuesday morning, June 15th, by a Passionist Father.

From Friday evening, July 2nd, to Tuesday morning, July 6th, by Reverend Father Turner, C. SS. R.

"She is the cleverest lawyer I know," says John S. Kinney, millionaire mine owner, of Miss Harriet Freebey, who is defending him in a $500,000 breach of promise suit before the court of Washington, D. C. It is a striking fact that though Miss Freebey cannot be a juror, she may address and persuade the jury. Another interesting sidelight on the case is the mattér-of-fact attitude taken by the newspapers. No longer is there anything extraordinary or disgraceful seen in a woman entering public life!

That women have rights that should be safeguarded was the decision of the Supreme Court of Japan in a recent case involving a marriage agreement.

"Young girls are not the legitimate prey of men, and the quicker this is learned the better the world will be," said Judge Conley of Madera county, California, in the Superior Court when he passed sentence the other day on M. E. Kreker and Al Ray, convicted of contributing to the delinquency of 18-year-old Mabel Perkins.

Suffrage Exchange

A COLUMN OF CLASSIFIED ADS ARRANGED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SUFFRAGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IS YOUR "WANT" HERE?

2c a Word

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 189 Claremont Ave., New York City.

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

AN EXPERIENCED READER volunteers her services to read suffrage and popular selections at suffrage meetings. Address THE STUDIO, Suite 6, 121 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

WHY DO WOMEN WANT THE BALLOT? 50 Answers 10 cents. All adults should read this booklet. Suffrage Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, New York. (22)

ONE BOOKLET that from beginning to end is concise, logical, reliable, convenient. A Manual of Parliamentary Usage compiled by Annie Little Barry, for 10 years has been the acknowledged authority on this subject in all the leading California organizations of women. Prepared for the rank and file in women's organizations. Many a presiding officer has found it "handy as an umbrella in an April shower." 15 cents postpaid. Mary Case Lord, 1935 El Dorado Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (17)

SITUATIONS

SCHOOLS, hospitals, orphanages needing housekeepers, dietitians, matrons, secretaries, address MISS RICHARDS, 20 Medway St., Providence, R. I. (19)

AGENTS everywhere — sell greatest household specialty ever invented; particulars free. McCarthy, Dept. Q, 910 Trinity Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

LADIES—Let us show you the best canvassing business in the United States. Write for particulars; a postal card will do. MOHAWK CHEMICAL CO., Box 2297, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, 18 or over for Government Jobs. $75 month. Vacation. Short hours. Pleasant work. Pull unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable and free sample examination questions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. T 124, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

PLANTING, Care and Removal of Trees. Address TREE REPAIR, "H," Woman's Journal. (18)

WEAR YELLOW ROSE BUDS from your own garden. Our one-year-old plants will grow and bloom at once. Out of pots with roots undisturbed. All colors, Teas and Hybrid Teas. VERY desirable, newest varieties. Price UNTIL MAY 1st ONLY, $1.25 dozen postpaid. Send for list. Harmonyville Greenhouse, St. Peters, Pa. (17)

YOUR THREE-LETTER MONOGRAM embossed on Crane's Highland Linen note paper delivered by parcel post for 85c a box. Initial or any two-letter monogram on good grade of correspondence paper for 40c a box. COLORADO STATIONERY CO., 11 Joy street, Boston.

SCHOOLS

DO THE MAZES of Parliamentary practice puzzle you? Can you preside over a meeting? My lessons and chart make everything clear, "easy as going down stairs." Write or call, Mrs. C. A. Wood, 216 Newbury Street, Boston. (17)

TEACHER IN NEW YORK private school will receive a few little girls in her Berkshire home for the summer. References exchanged. Personal interview in New York. "G.," Woman's Journal (17)

REAL ESTATE

MODERN FARM, 100 acres meadow, pasture, wood, new modern house; all improvements, including hot water heat. Excellent Barns, State road, trunk line. Litchfield Co., Conn., near station on proposed trolley. $8000. Can't be duplicated. T. M. BURNS, Torrington, Conn. (20)

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.

SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

CAMP HOUSE, piano, stove, etc., floored tents, tennis court, near creek and river. To rent by week or month. A few boarders accommodated. Moderate rates. Everbreeze Camp, Catskill, New York. (18)

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, ME. To rent, furnished, beautiful and comfortable camp. Half mile of shore. Rent $600. Address W. G. HALE, University of Chicago. (16)

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me. For sale or rent, season $150. New 10-room cottage, Southport shore opposite Squirrel Island. Also camps and tents. Write for photos. J. H. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me. (17)

TO RENT.—July and August. Furnished house, nine rooms. All improvements; large yard; shade; sleeping porches; piazzas; fine views; five minutes' walk R. R. Station. Box 67, New Milford, Conn. (17)

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE

7-ROOM bungalow on water front, mod. imps., fur., rent $250; 8-room, plastered house, fur., mod. imps., rent $300; 10-room house, fur., 4 fireplaces, mod. imps., water front, rent $400; 5-room bungalow, fur., mod. imps., good view water, rent $150; 5-room bungalow, fur., near water, rent $75; 6-room cottage, fur., rent $50; fur. restaurant, $300; barber shop, fur., $175; studio, $75; theatre, fur., $600; 35-room hotel, fur., rent $800 or sell on easy terms; steam laundry, must sell on account of poor health, easy terms; also cottages, stores, hotels and house lots to suit customers. Write W. M. DAVIS, Old Orchard, Me. (19)

Have You?

YOU MAY HAVE ROOMS TO RENT FOR VISITORS AT THE CALIFORNIA FAIRS, YOU MAY HAVE A NEBRASKA FARM TO SELL OR TRADE, PERHAPS YOU HAVE A NEW ENGLAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUMMER RESORT—IN THIS COLUMN OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS YOU CAN TELL OTHER SUFFRAGISTS ABOUT IT AT A SLIGHT EXPENSE.

WRITE OUT YOUR WANT ON THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE. THE COST IS SLIGHT (TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR MORE). MORE THAN 21,000 SUFFRAGISTS WILL SEE IT.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

BOSTON TEACHERS OUT IN FAVOR

Say If Justice and Proper Pay Are to Be Won, Must Have Ballot

The Boston Teachers' News Letter, the official organ of the Boston Teachers' Club, representing more than 2700 women school teachers in the city of Boston, came out emphatically for woman suffrage in its leading editorial of the April number, just issued. This official endorsement of the school teachers of Boston is expected to be far-reaching in its effect in Massachusetts. One sentence from the announcement is sufficiently expressive: "If teachers want justice on all occasions; if they want better salaries, tenure of office, a safe pension system, proper working conditions, they must secure them by the only certain method known to modern civilization—the ballot."

With characteristic appreciation of the teachers' work and place in the world, Mrs. Henry Preston White, the anti-suffrage leader, came out immediately with the statement that "Teachers are already too well paid, do not deserve equal pay with men for equal work and, even if the contrary were true, the vote would not secure them these advantages."

VICE PRESIDENT WAS "EXHAUSTED"

Mr. Marshall Finds It Difficult to Explain His Position in California

Vice-President Marshall is having trouble in San Francisco, where he is now representing the Administration.

As soon as it was known that he would visit the Exposition, a number of prominent California women planned to send a deputation to him in order to urge upon his favorable consideration the national enfranchisement of women. Thus far the Vice-President has evaded the interview.

The idea of sending a deputation to Mr. Marshall originated with Miss Maude Younger of San Francisco. She was assisted by Mrs. Grace Tucker, a leading Democrat, and by a number of other Democratic women. For a week they tried earnestly to meet the Vice-President, but without success. Finally a letter was addressed to Mr. Marshall, signed by Miss Younger, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, President of the California Civic League; Mrs. Orlow Black, a prominent newspaper woman of San Francisco, and Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, the largest organization of women in the State,—asking an interview on behalf of the women voters in order to explain to the Vice-President the results of equal suffrage in the State of California. This letter was taken to Mr. Marshall's secretary.

The secretary returned with the reply that Mr. Marshall was lying down in an exhausted condition, and that he could not receive any deputations other than those for which arrangements had already been made!

In Sparks, where Nevada women voted for the first time, there are more than twice as many men as women, but 194 women voted and 244 men.

MY WORK AS A WOMAN SENATOR

By Frances Willard Munds, Member of Arizona Senate

(Mrs. Munds was the leader of the victorious suffrage campaign in Arizona in 1912, by which the women of the State won the vote. She was nominated at the primaries last fall against the bitter opposition of the corporation and liquor interests, and led the entire ticket at the election. Arizona also has a woman member of the lower House, Mrs. Rachel Berry.)

This session of the Arizona Legislature was distinguished for being a struggle between the progressive and the corporation Democrats. The entire Legislature was Democratic with the exception of one lone Republican in the Senate, but those Democrats were of very different complexions, and the corporation men did their best to undo all that has been done for Arizona in the last few years since the people have taken things into their own hands. The people rather overdid themselves in the first two elections after Statehood, and then they went to sleep and let the corporations get in. So we women contented ourselves with helping the progressive Democrats keep the corporation men from making bad laws. This Legislature passed only a few laws—the fewest of any Legislature in the history of the State—but there were more introduced than at any other time, so we had to keep busy to prevent bad laws from going into effect. I had only one bill of my own, and that was a law which has to be referred to the people at the next election proposing to raise a widow's exemption from $1,000 to $2,000 for all possessed of less than $5,000 worth of property. I got this passed, and it will be on the ballot at the next election. Mrs. Berry got a bill through naming blue and old gold as the State colors. I introduced several bills, but did not care to make a fight for any of them at this time because I want the women to realize that they will have to make a concerted demand for the things they want and not merely present a bill and ask some one to put it through for them. I want them to get into the battle themselves. I got nearly all of the bills I introduced through the Senate, but did not lobby them through the House. We will be called into special session April 23, but will be allowed to consider only certain measures named in the Governor's call which deal with finances.

Senator Frances Willard Munds

Mrs. Munds was a member of the Land Committee, which was the most important committee on the list, as it had to deal with the formulating of a definite land policy for the control and disposition of the vast area of State land, which has just come into possession. She was also Chairman of the Committee on Education and Public Institutions and a member of the Committee on Public Health and the Enrolling and Engrossing Committee. She presided over the Senate twice without making any parliamentary errors.

LAST LAUGHS

The Jew who said of his neighbor that all the religion he had was in his wife's name, was describing not an individual, but a class.—Christian Register.

Tom, the country six-year-old, presenting himself one day in even more than his usual state of dust and disorder, was asked by his mother if he would not like to be a little city boy, and always be nice and clean in white suits and shoes and stockings. Tom answered scornfully, "They're not children; they're pets."—Harper's Monthly.

Village Constable (to the Vicar, who has been hurrying to fetch fire engine): "So your 'ouse is afire, is it? Ah! I've bin a-watchin' that light. Didn't expect to run into me, did you? 'Ow'm I to know you baint' signallin' to Germany?"—Punch.

"Come here, Jim," said Brown. "We want you to settle an argument. What do you think of that submarine business?"

"Nothin' doin', Jake," responded Brown. "It was only yesterday that I went over all that with Bob Green."

"You did, did you?" interestedly returned the other. "What did you arrive at?"

"Well," answered Brown a little sadly, "Bob arrived at the hospital and I arrived at the police station."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pessimist: "The cost of living is terrible."

Optimist: "But it's worth the price."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss La Fitte: "Mr. Spooner is a model husband."

De Witte: "Yes; they say he treats his wife as if he were a candidate for election and she were a voter."

Client: "Didn't you make a mistake in going into the law instead of into the army?"

Lawyer: "Why?"

Client: "By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy."—Sacred Heart Review.

Father: "What an unearthly hour that young fellow stops till every night, Doris! What does your mother say about it?"

Daughter: "She says men haven't changed a bit since she was young, daddy."—Illustrated Bits.

"This is a wonderful hair-renewer," said the shopman. "It is our own preparation."

"Well, give me a bottle," said the bald-headed man. "But, I say, come to think of it, why don't you use it? You're pretty bald yourself."

"I can't use it. You see, I'm the 'Before Using' example. The 'After Using' example is out at luncheon. You should see him!"—Tit-Bits.

GIFT SAVED FOR TOWN BY WOMEN

Jersey Women at Metuchen Vote to Accept Attractive Offer of Land

Women saved the situation in Metuchen, N. J., April 20, when the town vote was taken on the question whether or not to accept a gift of attractive land, valued at $7,500, offered by Charles S. Edgar for public school purposes.

The Edgar site was opposed by some of the men taxpayers, but according to the New York Times all the women voters favored it. When it looked as though the women were losing, Mrs. Leslie E. Molineux got into action with the telephone. She called up Mrs. John F. Fenton, wife of the rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, saying: "Come, Mrs. Fenton, at once, we need you, and bring your husband with you. We want the votes."

Although the Fentons had retired for the night, both donned their clothes, walked a mile, and cast their votes for the proposition.

SEX LIMITATIONS FOOLISH, HE SAYS

New York Architect Asks If Voting Makes Men Neglect Families

"Any limitation of suffrage that depends upon petticoats and a pair of trousers is not only wrong but absurd and laughable," said Walter Cook, a New York architect, according to the New York Times. He thinks, too, that men are as likely to be unsexed as women by having the vote.

"Why doesn't that saying apply just as much to men?" he asked. "Why don't they, because they vote, fail to support their families, neglect their business and their children? As a matter of fact, they do neglect their politics and go off and play golf on election day."

NORTH DAKOTA CLUBS WANT VOTE

(Continued from page 127.)

kins of Ada, and carred by a unanimous vote of the members.

"It's folly," said Mrs. Simpson, "for men to say that the vote will make women less womanly. It's a groundless argument. If women were asking for something else, conditions would be just the same. If women were not permitted to ride in trains these days and wanted the right the men would say that woman's place was in the home and not in the trains.

"Idaho women have voted for 18 years, but one can't tell an Idaho woman from a Minnesota woman, although an Idaho woman is a little more interesting to talk to." Mrs. Simpson stated that she didn't think there was anything to fear from the anti-suffragists' argument in regard to immigration when 131 men to 100 women make up the immigration ration. She said that there was nothing against woman suffrage in the States where it existed, not even any referendum action. "There's nothing against it but old-time prejudice," was one of her concluding remarks.

The English government has finally announced that it will pay women employed on government contract work the same piece rates as men, but has refused to give them equal pay on a salary basis.